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translation. We rejoice in the progress of the proposed series of new versions, and cannot help anticipating from its completion a firmer general confidence in the common version, — of the New Testament at least ; for the errors which those who search diligently for them can detect in it, bear an exceedingly small proportion to the passages which are both accurately and happily rendered.

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13. — *Virgil's Æneid: with Explanatory Notes.* By HENRY S. FRIEZE, Professor of Latin in the State University of Michigan. New York : D. Appleton & Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. 598.

THIS edition of the *Æneid* has strong claims to be regarded with favor. The editor has not given a text of his own, but has adhered to Jahn's text even where he himself would have preferred a change of reading ; and in this he was wise, for textual criticism, being properly a science of fact, not of conjecture, can be pursued with confidence and advantage only where the highest authorities are within reach. The text is here given without break or interruption, and the notes are thrown into an appendix. The notes are numerous, but very brief, and for the most part explanatory of customs, allusions, anomalous constructions, and single words ; in fine, such notes as convey to the diligent student positive knowledge for which he might look elsewhere in vain, but not such as, by the translation of slightly difficult passages, absolve the student from the necessity of personal application. The volume is still further enriched by numerous woodcuts, illustrative equally of the mythology and of the life and manners of the ancients. It seems to us a model book, both in plan and in execution.

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14. — *A Greek Grammar, for Schools and Colleges.* By JAMES HADLEY, Professor in Yale College. New York : D. Appleton & Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. 366.

PROFESSOR HADLEY has assumed the School Grammar of Curtius as the basis of his own. He has introduced a very decided improvement in arranging the forms of the different dialects in smaller type at the foot of the pages where the corresponding Attic forms are described, thus enabling the pupil to see at one glance all the disguises through which he may be obliged to track a word in his lexicon. Another innovation, not in mere arrangement, but in classification, is the division of verbs into nine classes, founded on the mode in which the

present tense of the verb is related to its stem. The attempt is also made, with good success, to bring many of the (so-called) anomalous verbs within the range of law and system. The work bears evident marks of thorough scholarship and patient labor on the part of the author, and is eminently philosophical in its entire method. The only feature of it which does not at the outset impress us favorably, is the classification of verbs already alluded to, which, it seems to us, though clear and exhaustive, might easily glide from the student's memory. With this exception, if exception it be, the book deserves our unqualified praise, and it can hardly fail of extensive use in our schools and colleges.

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15. — *A Journey in the Back Country.* By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. New York: Mason Brothers. 1860. 12mo. pp. 492.

THIS is the third volume of Mr. Olmsted's travels in the slave States. It consists, for the most part, of the daily records of his observations, conversations, and adventures, and is designed to present, without coloring, precise and accurate views of agriculture, intelligence, and domestic life, as he found them in the southern and southwestern interior districts of our country. The value of this and the previous volumes is enhanced by the consideration that the author is a practical farmer, has no theories to support, is far from being an Abolitionist, and seems entirely free from sectional antipathies. His survey is strictly an economical one, and his inquiries are primarily directed to the economical results of slave labor as compared with free labor. The existing institutions of the South he regards as not susceptible of immediate or speedy change, — least of all would he advocate political interference with them on the part of the North or of the national government. But if they actually prevent the full development of the country's resources, true policy, he maintains, dictates a course of discussion, and, when opportunity presents, a line of action, which shall look toward the essential modification or the ultimate extinction of slavery. These volumes, in their kind, conciliatory tone, their rigid impartiality, and their affluence in significant facts, are admirably adapted to rebuke and allay both Northern and Southern fanaticism, — Northern, by the exhibition of a state of society of which the sudden and forcible disruption would be ruin equally to the dominant and the subject race, — Southern, by the removal of the very grounds on which it challenges and defies the common sentiment of civilized humanity.